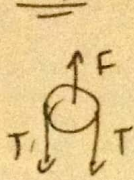


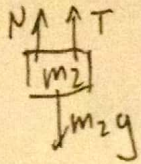
DCL



$$M_p \cdot a_p = F - 2T \quad \text{masa polea} = 0$$

$$F = 2T \quad (1)$$

$m_1 < m_2$ implica
que m_2 no sube solo
por el peso de m_1

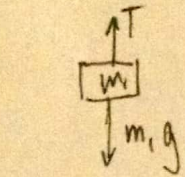


$$\Sigma F: N + T - m_2 g = m_2 \vec{a}_2 \quad (2)$$

Condición de despegue $N = 0$
 $a_2 = 0$ ya que no se despegó aún
 $\Rightarrow (2) \quad T - m_2 g = m_2 \vec{a}_2$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= m_2 g \\ F &= 2T \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{\max} = 2m_2 g}$$

+ 0.5



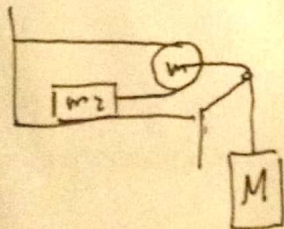
$$\Sigma F: T - m_1 g = m_1 \vec{a}_1 \quad (3)$$

+ 0.5

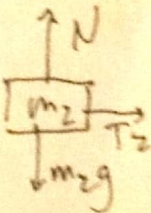
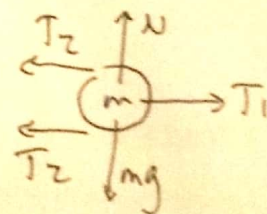
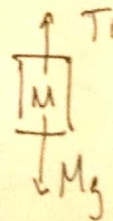
de 3

$$\begin{aligned} T - m_1 g &= m_1 \vec{a}_1 \\ m_2 g - m_1 g &= m_1 \vec{a}_1 \\ \left| \frac{g}{m_1} (m_2 - m_1) = \vec{a}_1 \right| + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Problema #2



a)

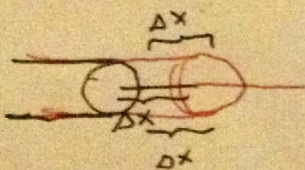


$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad T_1 - M g &= M \vec{a}_M \\ (2) \quad T_1 - 2T_2 &= m \vec{a}_m \\ (3) \quad m_2 \vec{a}_2 &= \vec{T}_2 \end{aligned}$$

+ 1

b) Por cada Δx que se mueva la polea o M ; m_2 se mueve $2\Delta x \Rightarrow a_{m_2} = 2a_M$
y como la cuerda $M-m$ es inextensible $a_M = a_m$

+ 1



también tiene como correcta la relación

$$m \vec{a}_M = M(g - a_M) - 2m_2 \vec{a}_2$$

c) luego ① $M\ddot{a}_M = T_1 - Mg \Rightarrow T_1 = Mg - M\ddot{a}_M = M(g - \ddot{a}_M)$

notar que $Mg > T_1$ por lo que $\ddot{a}_M < 0$ por eso el signo $\uparrow$ $|\ddot{a}_M| = a_M$

② $m\ddot{a}_m = T_1 - 2T_2 \xRightarrow{②+③+④} m\ddot{a}_M = M(g - a_M) - 2m_2\ddot{a}_2$

$m\ddot{a}_M = Mg - Ma_M - 4m_2a_M$

③ $m_2\ddot{a}_2 = T_2$

$(m+M)a_M + 4m_2\ddot{a}_M = Mg$

④ $2|a_M| = 2a_m = |a_2|$

!! recordando que son módulos

$a_M = \frac{Mg}{m+M+4m_2}$

$a_2 = \frac{2Mg}{m+M+4m_2}$

$\longrightarrow + /$

d) $T_2 = m_2\ddot{a}_2 \quad T_2 = \frac{2M \cdot m_2 \cdot g}{4m_2 + M + m}$

$T_1 = Mg - Ma_M = Mg - \frac{M^2g}{m+M+4m_2}$

$\longrightarrow + /$

ó $T_1 = m\ddot{a}_M + 2T_2 = \frac{mMg}{m+M+4m_2} + \frac{4Mm_2g}{4m_2+M+m}$